

## STATEMENT-II

Targets and Achievements under SUME of NRY from 1993-94 to 1995-96

	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievement	Target	Achievement
West Bengal	12930	4368	13397	3042	21293	17587
Bihar	6941	1987	22038	-	31321	14026
All India	125884	152308	75766	124595	67978	125308

Note : The targets include the shortfall in achievement from the previous year.

## Poverty Alleviation Schemes

4183. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of poverty alleviation schemes formulated during the last three years for Rural and Backward people of Orissa;

(b) the funds allocated thereof;

(c) the percentage of utilisation of funds;

(d) the reasons for non-utilisation of remaining funds;

(e) whether funds have been sanctioned to some newly created districts of Orissa like Jagatsinghpur etc.;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps taken to establish and strengthen the infrastructural and monitoring systems in the newly created districts of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) In 1993-94 the Union Government, in an effort to intensify rural employment, introduced the Intensified Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (IJRY) or JRY Second Stream in 120 backward districts of 12 States in the country where there is a concentration of unemployment and under-employment. Nine districts of Orissa were covered under the IJRY. (Since 1.1.1996, the IJRY has been merged with the Employment Assurance Scheme).

In addition, a new scheme for poverty alleviation in 1993-94 called the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) was introduced 1775 identified backward blocks situated in the drought prone areas, desert areas, tribal areas and hill areas in which the Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) was in operation. The EAS has since been extended to cover 3206 blocks in the country. The additional blocks include the new Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) blocks, Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) blocks, flood prone blocks and blocks previously covered under the

Intensified Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (IJRY). The objective of this scheme is to provide assured employment of 100 days of unskilled manual work to the rural poor over 18 years and below 60 years of age who are in need of employment and seeking it, but cannot find it either on farm or on other allied operations or on the normal plan/non-plan works during the lean agricultural season.

(b) and (c). The funds allocated and percentage utilisation of funds under these two poverty alleviation schemes during 1993-94 to 1995-96 in the State of Orissa are given in the table below :

## Intensified Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

(Rs. lakh)

Year	Allocation	Funds Utilised	%age Utilisation
1993-94	7143.80	1911.20	26.75
1994-95	7143.80	6803.10	95.23
1995-96	3978.80	3987.50	100.22

## Employment Assurance Scheme

(Rs. lakh)

Year	Funds Released*	Funds Utilised	%age Utilisation
1993-94	5335.00	1280.40	24.00
1994-95	9855.00	11655.90	118.27
1995-96	14325.00	13133.80	91.68

\* EAS is a demand driven scheme and therefore no State-wise allocations are made.

(d) In 1993-94 the under utilisation of funds under these two programmes is attributed to the fact that though these programmes were launched in October, 1993, the actual implementation took place in the last quarter of 1993-94.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) In the newly created districts of Orissa, rural economic infrastructure is being strengthened under

the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) through the creation of community and social assets. Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) programme infrastructure is being strengthened through a 20% allocation of funds for the purpose. The monitoring and evaluation of these programmes in the newly created district of Orissa is also done as per the provisions laid down in the guidelines of the poverty alleviation programmes. The Government regularly reviews the implementation of rural poverty alleviation programmes namely the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) in various States through the Central Level Coordination Committee (CLCC), State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC) and at the District Level by the Governing Body of the District rural Development Agencies (DRDAs). These programmes are also monitored through a regular submission of comprehensive progress reports from the States on key indicators and through an intensive regiment of field inspections by officers of the Centre, State and the implementing agencies at the district, block and village level. In addition the physical progress is also monitored by the Department of Programme Implementation.

#### **Cogentrix Power Project**

4184. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether as compared to the BHEL, India the Cogentrix has lesser capacity and the cost of power would be 2.50 paise per kilowatt whereas with BHEL it will be 1.81 paise per kilowatt;

(b) whether any comparative survey was done in this regard before signing this agreement with a foreign firm;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Development of Fruit and Vegetable Processing Industries**

4185. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of organisations of Delhi Government and Cooperative Sector units functioning for the

development of Fruit and Vegetable Processing Industries in the National Capital Territory of Delhi during the last three years;

(b) the details thereof, location-wise;

(c) whether the Government are contemplating to accord approval to some more units in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY) : (a) to (d). Commissioner of Industries, Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi, is the nodal agency responsible for the development of the fruit and vegetable processing industry in Delhi, on the recommendations of which the Ministry of Food Processing Industries have provided grant-in-aid of Rs. 3.00 lakhs to M/s. All India Social Justice Organisation for setting up a Food Processing-cum-Training Centre at Village Burari in West Delhi during the year 1995-96. In Delhi there are 357 licencees under the Fruit Products Order, 1955 engaged in processing, development of fruit processing industries in which the only unit in the Cooperative Sector is owned by M/s. NAFED Processed Foods and is located at Lawrence Road Industrial Area, New Delhi. Except for a licence under the Fruit Products Order, 1955 to manufacture fruit products, no industrial licence, approval is necessary for setting up a fruit and vegetable processing industry.

[English]

#### **New Variety of Cotton**

4186. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new insect resistant variety of cotton has been developed which will at least drastically cut the use of chemical pesticides;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the field trials have been concluded in respect of this variety; and

(d) if so, the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, a multi-institutional project has been launched to develop transgenic cotton resistant to insect pests in March, 1994.

(c) and (d). Field trials would be initiated based on successful transformation and regeneration of Indian cultivators.